

Myrick	Reichert	Smith (TX)
Nadler	Renzi	Smith (WA)
Napolitano	Reyes	Snyder
Neugebauer	Reynolds	Sodrel
Ney	Rogers (AL)	Solis
Northup	Rogers (KY)	Souder
Nunes	Rogers (MI)	Spratt
Nussle	Rohrabacher	Stearns
Obey	Ros-Lehtinen	Sullivan
Ortiz	Ross	Tancredo
Osborne	Rothman	Tanner
Otter	Roybal-Allard	Taylor (NC)
Owens	Ruppersberger	Terry
Oxley	Rush	Thomas
Pallone	Ryan (OH)	Thornberry
Pascarell	Ryan (WI)	Tiahrt
Pastor	Ryun (KS)	Tiberi
Paul	Salazar	Tierney
Pearce	Sánchez, Linda	Turner
Pelosi	T.	Upton
Pence	Sanders	Van Hollen
Peterson (MN)	Saxton	Walden (OR)
Peterson (PA)	Schiff	Walsh
Petri	Schmidt	Wamp
Pickering	Schwartz (PA)	Wasserman
Pitts	Scott (GA)	Schultz
Platts	Scott (VA)	Watt
Pombo	Sensenbrenner	Waxman
Pomeroy	Serrano	Weiner
Porter	Sessions	Weldon (FL)
Price (GA)	Shadegg	Weldon (PA)
Price (NC)	Shaw	Westmoreland
Pryce (OH)	Shays	Wicker
Putnam	Sherman	Wilson (NM)
Radanovich	Sherwood	Wilson (SC)
Rahall	Shimkus	Wolf
Rangel	Simpson	Woolsey
Regula	Skelton	Wynn
Rehberg	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)

NAYS—63

Ackerman	Kennedy (MN)	Schakowsky
Baird	Kucinich	Shuster
Baldwin	Larsen (WA)	Slaughter
Barrow	Larson (CT)	Stark
Berry	Latham	Strickland
Brady (PA)	LoBiondo	Stupak
Capuano	Lynch	Sweeney
Chandler	Maloney	Tauscher
Costello	Markey	Taylor (MS)
Davis (KY)	Marshall	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Matheson	Thompson (MS)
English (PA)	McCarthy	Towns
Evans	McCotter	Udall (CO)
Filner	McDermott	Udall (NM)
Fossella	McNulty	Velázquez
Graves	Miller, George	Visclosky
Gutknecht	Moran (KS)	Waters
Hefley	Oberstar	Watson
Hinchey	Ramstad	Weller
Holt	Sabo	Whitfield
Israel	Sanchez, Loretta	Wu

NOT VOTING—22

Andrews	Hastings (FL)	Poe
Beauprez	Lewis (CA)	Royce
Boswell	Linder	Schwarz (MI)
Clay	Melancon	Simmons
Deal (GA)	Neal (MA)	Wexler
Delahunt	Norwood	Young (AK)
Edwards	Olver	
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Payne	

□ 1103

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I was regretably delayed in a meeting at the Pentagon, and was unable to be on the House Floor for rollcall votes 515 and 516.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 515, the rule providing for consideration of the bill H.R. 3893 and "yea" on rollcall 516, approving the Journal.

GASOLINE FOR AMERICA'S SECURITY ACT OF 2005

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 481, I

call up the bill (H.R. 3893) to expedite the construction of new refining capacity in the United States, to provide reliable and affordable energy for the American people, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 481, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3893

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—INCREASING REFINERY CAPACITY

Sec. 101. State participation and presidential designation.

Sec. 102. Process coordination and rules of procedure.

Sec. 103. Refinery revitalization repeal.

Sec. 104. Standby support for refineries.

Sec. 105. Military use refinery.

Sec. 106. New source review under Clean Air Act.

Sec. 107. Waiver authority for extreme fuel supply emergencies.

Sec. 108. List of fuel blends.

Sec. 109. Attainment dates for downwind ozone nonattainment areas.

Sec. 110. Northwest crude oil supply.

Sec. 111. Discounted sales of royalty-in-kind oil to qualified small refineries.

Sec. 112. Study and Report Relating to Streamlining Paperwork Requirements.

TITLE II—INCREASING DELIVERY INFRASTRUCTURE

Sec. 201. Process coordination; hearings; rules of procedure.

Sec. 202. Issuance of Commission order.

Sec. 203. Backup power capacity.

Sec. 204. Sunset of loan guarantees.

Sec. 205. Offshore gathering pipelines.

Sec. 206. Savings clause.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION

Sec. 301. Department of Energy carpooling and vanpooling program.

Sec. 302. Evaluation and assessment of carpool and vanpool projects.

Sec. 303. Internet utilization.

Sec. 304. Fuel consumption education campaign.

TITLE IV—GASOLINE PRICE REFORM

Sec. 401. FTC investigation on price-gouging.

Sec. 402. FTC study of petroleum prices on exchange.

TITLE V—STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Sec. 501. Strategic Petroleum Reserve capacity.

Sec. 502. Strategic petroleum reserve sale.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) No new refinery has been constructed in the United States since 1976. There are 148 operating refineries in the United States, down from 324 in 1981. Refined petroleum product imports are currently projected to grow from 7.9 percent to 10.7 percent of total

refined product by 2025 to satisfy increasing demand.

(2) While the number of American refineries in operation has reduced over the last 20 years, much of the resulting lost capacity has been replaced by gains from more efficient refineries.

(3) Hurricanes Katrina and Rita substantially disrupted petroleum production, refining, and pipeline systems in the Gulf Coast region, impacting energy prices and supply nationwide. In the immediate aftermath of Katrina alone, United States refining capacity was reduced by more than 2,000,000 barrels per day. However, before Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, United States refining capacity was already significantly strained by increased levels of production, with industry average utilization rates of 95 percent of capacity or higher.

(4) It serves the national interest to increase refinery capacity for gasoline, heating oil, diesel fuel, and jet fuel wherever located within the United States, to bring more reliable and economic supply to the American people.

(5) According to economic analysis, households are conservatively estimated to spend an average of \$1,948 this year on gasoline, up 45 percent from 3 years ago, and households with incomes under \$15,000 (¼ of all households) this year will spend, on average, more than ¼ of their income just on gasoline.

(6) According to economic analysis, rural Americans will spend \$2,087 on gasoline this year. Rural Americans are paying an estimated 22 percent more for gasoline than their urban counterparts because they must drive longer distances.

(7) A growing reliance on foreign sources of refined petroleum products impairs our national security interests and global competitiveness.

(8) Refiners are subject to significant environmental and other regulations and face several new Clean Air Act requirements over the next decade. New Clean Air Act requirements will benefit the environment but will also require substantial capital investment and additional government permits. These new requirements increase business uncertainty and dissuade investment in new refinery capacity.

(9) There is currently a lack of coordination in permitting requirements and other regulations affecting refineries at the Federal, State, and local levels. There is no consistent national permitting program for refineries, compared with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's lead agency role over interstate natural gas pipelines, liquefied natural gas, and hydroelectric power and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's role over nuclear plant licensing. More regulatory certainty and coordination is needed for refinery owners to stimulate investment in increased refinery capacity.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) the term "refinery" means a facility designed and operated to receive, load, unload, store, transport, process, and refine crude oil by any chemical or physical process, including distillation, fluid catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, coking, alkylation, etherification, polymerization, catalytic reforming, isomerization, hydrotreating, blending, and any combination thereof, in order to produce gasoline or other fuel; and

(3) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.